

MASTER OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

U.S. INFLUENCE ON MILITARY PROFESSIONALISM IN THE PHILIPPINES

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The “special relationship” between the U.S. and the Philippines dates back to the beginning of the 20th Century. During this period, the U.S. played a significant role in the development of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). This thesis assesses the scope of U.S. influence in shaping military professionalism in the AFP. Military professionalism is essential in keeping positive civil-military relations and sustaining democracy. This thesis analyzes areas wherein the U.S. has potentially influenced military professionalism, namely the Philippine Military Academy, U.S. service academies, International Military Education and Training Program, and U.S.-Philippines Mil-to-Mil exercises. This study also discusses the degree of U.S. influence as the AFP deals with the post-Cold War era, the impact of the postmodern military, the Revolution in Military Affairs, and the global war on terrorism. Finally, this thesis presents a case study of the July 2003 failed mutiny. The study proposes that professionalism, or the lack thereof, is not an independent variable that determines whether or not the military will intervene in political affairs. Instead, it is a combination of strong institutions, solid oversight mechanisms, and highly professional armed forces that will preclude military adventurism and keep soldiers in the barracks.

KEYWORDS: Military Professionalism, Civil-Military Relations, Armed Forces of the Philippines, Mutiny, Revolution in Military Affairs, Postmodern Military, Expertise, Responsibility, Corporateness, Institutions, Legitimacy, Efficacy, Reequilibrium, Regime Capacity

LESSONS FROM THE 1999 ROUND OF NATO ENLARGEMENT

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In the spring of 1999, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Hungary all entered the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). These were the first former Warsaw Pact members to gain NATO accession since the Cold War ended with the dismemberment of the Soviet Union and the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact between 1989 through 1991. Now, seven more states are near the end of their accession talks. Barring unforeseen events, all are expected to join the alliance in 2004. This thesis studies the 1999 round of NATO accessants, particularly in the short time period since they achieved membership, and garners lessons for the new round of NATO candidates. This thesis notes other significant events that led to NATO's enlargement, including NATO's post-Cold War transformation and the war in the Balkans, along with courageous leadership. The thesis also summarizes common themes, identifies differences, and suggests solutions that could be implemented for the next round of NATO entrants, as well as for NATO as a whole, based on the three cases studied. Policy recommendations are made where appropriate.

KEYWORDS: NATO Enlargement, Civil-Military Relations, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Defense Reform, Military Modernization, NATO, Military Alliance

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THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

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Since September 2001, the Global War on Terror (GWOT) has caused an unprecedented use of reserve forces (since the 1950s), in particular the Army National Guard. With GWOT being fought at home and abroad, the military and federal agencies are acting and fighting in unison to accomplish a variety of missions, from counter-terrorism to nation building.

Transformation is the process of changing the armed forces of the United States to become a more capable, less costly military force. Transformation is about providing a full spectrum of combat power to the nation in support of its foreign policy. Transformation is about leveraging technology to reduce the costs of military intervention.

Transformation of the Army National Guard (ARNG) concerns more than merely weapons systems and technology. It comprises more than whether or not equipment “cascades” to the Army National Guard from the Active Component (AC). Cascading is the official policy of moving equipment from Active Component units to Reserve Component units in the equipment fielding process for excess U.S. Army equipment. Transformation of the Army National Guard is about creating unique values to the community, the state, and the nation in crisis. Transformation will result in a change of the types of units the ARNG puts into the field.

KEYWORDS: Army National Guard, Pre-Strategic Engagement, Conflict Phase Operations, Post-Conflict Phase Operations

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COMBATING TERRORISM: PROSPECTS AND IMPLICATIONS

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Prior to the attacks of 9-11, the U.S. did not have a comprehensive national counterterrorism strategy. Terrorism was seen as one of many threats that could be addressed through policy directives and law enforcement. The trauma of 9-11 completely changed perceptions of the threat posed by terrorism. Overnight it came to be seen as the preeminent threat facing the U.S. President Bush declared a global war on terrorism and in less than a month U.S. forces were engaged in Afghanistan. The fight against terrorism is now seen as the primary focus of the military, but this expansion of roles is not without costs.

This thesis examines U.S. counterterrorism strategy before and after 9-11, with a focus on the role of the military. It evaluates changes in strategy and the implementation of strategy. It also reviews and assesses military roles in domestic and international counterterrorism efforts before and after 9-11. Finally, the thesis evaluates the implications of the expanded role of the military and prospects for success in the war on terror if the current strategy is pursued.

KEYWORDS: Terrorism, Counterterrorism, Al-Qaeda, Strategy, Readiness, Civil-Military Relations, Afghanistan, Iraq